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New Winkles in Roads.

In accordance with the desire of the Secretary of Agriculture to promote more extended experiments in the use of steel trackways on wagon roads, the office of road inquiry has made arrangements with the Cambria Iron Works of Johnstown, Pa., for rolling special rails for this purpose, these arrangements to go into effect as soon as definite orders from responsible parties amounting to one mile of track are received. The director of road inquiry and the engineers of the iron company, after much discussion, have agreed upon a plan of track which promises to meet all requirements. It uses no wood in construction and no cross ties for support, but consists of a simple inverted trough or channel of steel for each wheel, with a slightly raised edge on the inside to guide the wheels, each channel resting in a bed of gravel, and the two tied together occasionally to prevent spreading. Special devices for reuniting are provided at each joint. The tread of wheels is eight inches wide, the thickness about seven-sixteenths of an inch. The weight of the structure is about one hundred tons per mile of single track road, and it will be furnished in small sections at the rate of \$3,500 per mile. The first order for track has been given by the New York State agricultural experiment station.

NOT FOOD BUT SHELTER.

Lack of Proper Housing Will Cause Suffering in Klondike. Hope for those who have friends in the Klondike is held out by Frank Cryder, who came down on the steamer Humboldt, after having spent five years in the Yukon. He does not believe there will be any deaths from starvation, though he admits that food will be scarce. Cryder says that lack of shelter is a more serious condition confronting the miners in the gold belt than starvation. "An outfit that would last one man a year can be made to hold out eighteen months by judicious trading. I do not understand that I am advising one to go there this winter. I am simply stating these facts to encourage those who have friends in the North. Lack of shelter will, in my opinion, be responsible for more suffering in the Klondike than will famine. It costs \$1,000 for a fair log cabin already built and the time and labor in constructing a new one would amount to about the same. Where the newcomers with light outfits and empty pockets will lay their heads is an unsolved problem." As to the mining outlook Cryder declared that \$25,000,000 will be taken this winter from the claims on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, while from the Birch, Miller and Munroe districts will be washed about \$200,000.

APPROVES OF POSTAL BANKS.

Postmaster General Gary Studying the Subject Carefully. Postmaster General Gary is devoting considerable attention these days to an investigation of the wisdom of establishing postal savings banks. When in the last Congress a bill was sent to him providing for such institutions he declined to indorse it because, he said, he had not had an opportunity to investigate the subject. He has since taken up the matter, reading all the literature bearing upon it he could procure and seeking opportunity to discuss its merits with those familiar with it. The result is that he has become convinced of both the wisdom and utility of postal savings institutions and has decided to have a bill prepared providing for their establishment and to recommend its passage by Congress.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore . . . 33	Brooklyn . . . 34
Boston . . . 35	Pittsburgh . . . 32
New York . . . 37	Chicago . . . 33
Cincinnati . . . 37	Philadelphia . . . 31
Cleveland . . . 39	Louisville . . . 31
Washington . . . 35	St. Louis . . . 27

The Showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 33	Detroit . . . 37
Columbus . . . 35	Minneapolis . . . 42
St. Paul . . . 33	Kansas City . . . 30
Milwaukee . . . 30	Grand Rapids . . . 33

Green Stamps Coming.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, after a consultation with the President, have decided to change the color of the current 2-cent postage stamp from green to green of the shade now used on government notes. The 10-cent postage stamp, which is now printed in green, will be changed to some other color, possibly carmine. It is thought that green is a more desirable color than carmine, besides saving the government about \$10,000 in the difference in cost between the two inks.

Hoolers Stretch Hemp.

At Osgood, Ind., a mob of forty infuriated men Tuesday night lynched Lyle Levi, Bert Andrews, Clifford Gordon, William Jenkins, and Hiney Shuler. They were taken from the authorities. The men had been arrested for burglary. Previous robberies had enraged the citizens of the county.

Millions for Milan.

Ex-King Milan of Serbia has inherited the entire fortune of the late Baron Balch, amounting to many millions of dollars. Baron Balch was the heir of Prince Michael III. of Serbia, who died in 1888, and was succeeded on the Serbian throne by Prince Milan.

Salmon Enough for All.

The salmon catch of the past season has been the largest ever known in the Northwest. Two and a half million sock-eyes and as many hump-backed salmon were caught at the mouth of the Fraser River.

Denial from Dwiggen.

Zimri Dwiggen says he has not now and never had any connection whatever with the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., and that the only business connection he ever had with his nephews is that they were at one time in his employ. He is now president of the Stern Lake (Iowa) Investment Company.

Life for a Side of Bacon.

William G. Martin is the first victim of gold miners' vengeance. Martin stole a side of bacon at Lake Bennett. He was detected and the miners decided to make an example of him and Martin was lynched.

GOLD AND DEATH.

Steamer Cleveland, from the Yukon, Brings Glimpse News.

The steamer Cleveland with thirty miners from the Yukon and treasure variously estimated from \$200,000 to \$400,000, arrived at Seattle Friday night. Glimpse even than the advice of the steamer Portland and Nenah City are the reports that the old Atlantic liner brings down from the north. Dawson and its tributary districts are hungry and demand food. There is a sullen note in the demand and the warning is to the transportation companies that continue to send rum to miners who want bread. The doors of the trading companies' stores at Dawson were closed and barred on July 26, for they had sold all their provisions. Unsheltered Dawson has a mild epidemic of typhoid fever and a few have died for sheer want of necessities that their money could not buy. There has not been licensed physicians enough to care for the sick. The lack of food will drive hundreds from the country, and it is expected that St. Michael's alone will shelter fully 500 during the long winter. Nearly every miner on the Cleveland believes he has turned his back on starvation and reiterates the oft-told warning. The steamer Eliza Anderson of Seattle is probably a wreck near Kodiak and Puget Sound awaits in gloomy doubt for the confirmation of the disaster. The blockade of Skagway has come to St. Michael's. There are nearly 500 men there unable to get up the river. The embargo arguments hold meetings, but their protests and demands fall upon deaf ears. Ninety dollars' premium was paid for passage on the Hamilton. The summer output of gold has been very light and there may be a falling off in the winter production.

WORK GIVEN MANY IDEAS.

Labor Reported as Sharing in the Revival of Business. That labor is sharing in the remarkable business revival is shown by reports of New York trades unions that there is an increase over last year of 34 per cent. in the number of men at work. Granting that this ratio obtains throughout the country among industries similar to those reporting in New York, the increase would exceed \$40,000. The rise of 5 cents in wheat during the last week seems not to have been due to a flurry, but in answer to the daily increasing foreign demand. The average advance for the week's staples has been \$1.12 per bushel for railroads and 70 cents for trusts. Bank clearings for the week increased 45.6 per cent over the corresponding week in 1900. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says, there's no halting the advance. Business grows better in all ways, for while its speculative end seeks conspicuous gamblers for a decline, a steady increase in production, in working force, and in the power of the people to purchase is the feature which overshadows all others. The farmers are helped by higher prices for wheat, and while Western receipts do not show that they have marketed a tenth of their crops, assurance of a handsome profit to come prepares them to buy liberally hereafter. Because of this and the increase of hands at work dealers throughout the country have started to stock stocks, which is the greatest force at present operating in manufactures and trade, though distribution by retail trade has greatly increased.

GUATEMALA IN A BAD WAY.

War Seems Almost Certain—Many Failures Reported. News received from Guatemala is to the effect that the country is in a bad way financially and politically. During last month the following failures were reported: Frederico Chacon, \$800,000; Lorenzo Eisen, \$1,700,000; Enrique Mente, \$1,300,000; Ansel & Co., \$1,000,000; Bauer & Co., \$1,000,000; Victor Mascher, \$2,000,000; total, \$7,000,000. All of these houses have been extensively engaged in the exportation of coffee and other Central American products and the importation of merchandise. Besides, a great number of firms have gone under for less amount. The total is nearly \$8,000,000, but is a trifle misleading, however, because it represents Central American money, which is very much depreciated in value. Reina Barrios, who was president and who declared himself dictator, is the greatest force at present operating in manufactures and trade, though distribution by retail trade has greatly increased. There is a demand that Prospero Morales, a lawyer and former Minister of War, be chosen to succeed Barrios. To prevent this Barrios intends calling a session of the Assembly very soon in order to have himself confirmed as dictator. If he is successful war is almost certain, because the country will not longer submit to his oppression. If he is defeated war is just as sure, because he cannot afford to be driven out of office.

Sayer's Mad Act.

Vedella Sayers, 22 years old, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp hurried at her brother by her enraged father during a family quarrel in Chicago, is dead. Before her death the girl made an autographed statement, in which she exonerated her father from all blame and said it was an accident. Witnesses to the statement were the mother and brother of the dead girl. The father, Charles Sayers, is locked up. Sayers is a plasterer by trade, and is 47 years old. Returning home long after the supper hour he found nothing had been saved for him. He flew into a rage and harshly upbraided his wife. William, the 18-year-old son, went to his mother's rescue. The father grew more angry at this interference, and it was said, snatched from the table a large kerosene lamp and hurled it full at his son's face. Vedella, the daughter, leaped to her brother's rescue. The lamp missed the boy's face but caught her severely. Then it exploded. The burning oil was thrown over the long hair and light dress of the heroic sister. In an instant she was enveloped in flame. Mrs. Sayers and 14-year-old Burt rushed to the young woman's rescue. With their bare hands they beat out the flames, but it was too late. Vedella was burned beyond recognition. Mother and son were seriously injured in their efforts to save her life.

Sympathy for Spain.

Counte H. Penolosa, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis for a few days, said that the rumor of an understanding between Spain and other European nations looking to a check upon American interference with Cuba was confirmed by information which came to him from a high authority. De Penolosa has been introduced in St. Louis as a member of an old Spanish family whose sympathies are with the Carlist party, but whose connections with high politics in Spain keep them posted on most of the important diplomatic movements. He said: "Some time last September, when the Cuban question was so much agitated in the United States, even to the point of furnishing planks to the declarations of presidential candidates, Senator Canovas del Castillo, then premier of Spain, received assurances from the English and French Governments through their representatives in Madrid that they would not permit any action on the part of the United States other than a very perfunctory recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. Aug. 5, before leaving Paris, I learned from trustworthy sources that this assurance had been renewed."

But Fewer Cases in the City.

New Orleans caught its second wind Monday morning and the breeze of ex-

citement that prevailed Sunday morning subsided. At first there was a disposition to leave town, but when people summed up matters and found that there were only seven imported cases of yellow fever in the city, and that they had been warned as to six of them, they decided to wait until the condition should become aggravated before making a break for other parts. There was, therefore, no heavy outgoing travel and very little incoming. The natives have, contrary to expectations, not become frightened over the existence of yellow fever, and whatever depression exists is due to the fact that business, which was 30 per cent. above the corresponding month of last year, has received a setback as a result of the general institution of quarantine measures against this city. Up to the present writing the attaches of the board of health announce that there has been no change in the situation. There are still only seven cases. None has yet proved fatal, and the bulletins from infected quarters were of a favorable nature. It is daily becoming evident that the first case of yellow fever originated in Ocean Springs and that the other points have caught the infection from that place. Dr. J. H. Purnell, the Vicksburg yellow-fever expert, who found two cases of dengue fever existing there, proceeded to Palatka, and reports that all the sickness in Palatka was malarial fever, and that there is no danger from that point. At Biloxi, Miss., the condition of affairs as regards the fever is not materially changed from the former reports. Most of those sick are improving rapidly. The conditions of all are favorable.

DIES OF HUNGER 'MID PLENTY.

Wisconsin Woman Starves Rather than Touch an Annuity. Word comes from Port Atkinson, Wis., that rather than touch an annuity from England, which she has come to look upon as blood money, Mrs. Laura Armitage starved herself to death, notwithstanding there was nearly \$3,000 in a basket beside her dying bed. With the demise of this eccentric woman ends a romance which had its beginning in England more than twenty years ago. William Armitage was the younger son of an English lord, and when he married a pretty ballet dancer he was packed off to America, wife, luggage and all. Being passionately fond of duck hunting, he bought a farm on Lake Koshongong, noted for this kind of sport. Armitage died about ten years ago, and the elder brother and heir to the title offered the widow an annuity of \$400 on condition that she remain in America. Mrs. Armitage has since lived in a dingy house in Port Atkinson, with only three faithful dogs for companions. Her mind has been affected for some time, and it is believed that brooding over her exile from her native land caused her to reach the conclusion that it was not right to accept aid from her husband's family. The county authorities were talking about sending the woman to an asylum, but it was a delicate matter, and before they got around to it death had ended her sufferings.

Mangled and Burned.

The most disastrous railway wreck that has ever happened in Colorado occurred Friday morning, a mile and a half west of Newellville. A passenger train collided with a stock train, wrecking both trains. Shortly after the collision fire broke out in the ruins. The mail, baggage and express cars, smoker, day coach and a tourist sleeper were burned. A number of passengers who were not killed outright, but who were pinned in the wreckage and could not be extricated, perished in the flames. It is estimated that twenty-five persons were killed outright.

Missouri's Drouth Severe.

Late corn near St. Joseph, Mo., has been seriously damaged by the prolonged drouth and the crop will be much shorter than expected. Early corn is said to be out of danger, but many fields of late corn will be good only for fodder. The hot, dry weather has also injured the fruit crop and pastures are burning up, with stock water scarce. The drouth is the most severe for many years.

Distress at Biloxi.

Dispatches from the quarantined city of Biloxi, Miss., say that the trouble which is becoming unbearable is the fact that drug stores are running out of medicines and no freights have been received, although ordered in ample time. President Lemon of the Biloxi board has wired President Oliphant, urging him, in behalf of humanity, to see that requests for drugs shall be promptly attended to.

Willard & Co. Assail.

James H. Willard, Elmer Dwiggen and Jay Dwiggen, who compose the firm of J. R. Willard & Co., bankers and brokers, with offices in New York, Buffalo, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and Montreal, assigned to James L. Starbuck, with preferences for \$200,000, William H. Osterhout. It is estimated that their liabilities will reach \$1,000,000.

Foundered in a Typhoon.

Advises have been received that the British steamer Cheang-Hyo-Teng, in the Shanghai-Peking trade, foundered during a typhoon while on the voyage from Peking to Shanghai, via Yokohama, on or about Aug. 15. Twenty-one of the crew, nine of whom were whites, are missing.

Convicts the Bank Robber.

"Buck" Murray, the first of the Eldon (Iowa) bank robbers to be tried, was found guilty.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; new potatoes, 45c to 55c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, 40c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 51c; clover seed, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 45c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 26c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 25c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 12c to 19c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

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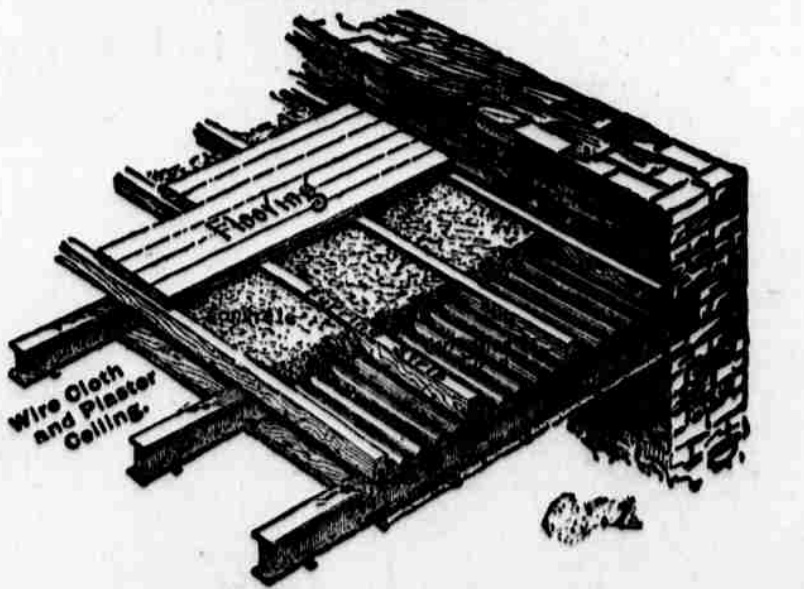
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